### NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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\text{ per annum.} \text{ to be any part of the Combinent, both any part of the Combinent, both and per comments of the combinent. supp. or to per amount, the European collider, the per amount, to many part of forcal Belluin, or \$6 to any part of the Combinest, both totaled the Sellain, or \$6 to any part of the Combinest, both totaled part of the Sellain Combiness import will accept the sellain the Sellain NO NOTICE tolors of assurgances communications. We do not return these rejected.

JOB PRINTING sciential with neathers, chargeness and decrease.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMPSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-King Charming-

MISLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Jorno-lus or Nyspen BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERT-ELECTET MALCRAVERS

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-New Year's WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway -German's room

BAURA KERNE'S VARIBITES, Breadway-Decause or

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Ermorias Pra-

BUCKLEYS BURLESQUE OPREA HOUSE, 538 Broad-

BROOKLYN ATHENAUM, Brooklyn-Ermorian AN

New York, Friday, January 4, 1856.

Mides for Europe. NEW YORK HEXALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.
The Collins mail susmable Paride, Capt. Eliridg , wil

The European scalls will close in this city at b all pas See Hemate (printed in Ergish and French') will be

published at ofpe o'clock in the morning. Sing le copies wrappers, rixpence.
Subscriptitus and advertisements for any edition of

the New York Herald will be received at the following Doubes - the European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.

DANS - do. 8 Place de la Bourse
LEVERPODE - do. do. 4 Place de la Bourse
LEVERPODE - dohn Hunber, 12 Exchange steels, fast.

The cortains of the Taropean edition of the Huntar will embrace the news received by med and telegraph at the effice during the previous week, and to the hour of publicuti n.

Matte for the Pactite.

The United States mail steamship George Law, Captain Bernden, will leave this port to-morrow attenuous at two o'clock, for Aspirwall.

The meils for California and other parts of the Pacific

The New York WHERLY HERALD-California edition commining the latest intelligence from all parts of the workl, will be published at eleven c clock in the marning. Single copies, in trappers, ready for maiting, sixpence agents will please cend in their orders as early as pos-

#### The News.

Heither the steemer Canada, due at Halifax from Liverpool, nor the Arago, due at this port from Hevre, had made their appearance up to a late hour met night. At the date of our last despatch from Halifax a heavy snow storm prevailed there.

In the United States Senate yesterday the re pert of the Secretary of the Treasury was presented. and 10,500 copies were ordered to be printed. Secretor Hale then delivered a savage attack upon the President's message, the manner of its transmission to Congress, and its author's Presi deztial aspirations. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution calling on the President for information relative to the state of afairs in Kansas. The Senate then adjourned till Monday. In the House Mr. Walker offered a resolution declaring Mr. Boyce, (dem.) of South Carolina, Speaker. Amendment were severally proposed, substituting the names of Mesers, Banks and Pennington. The resolution was finally tabled by sixty-six majority. Three addi tional votes for Speaker were then taken, and on the last and nineteenth trial Mr. Banks still wanted six votes of an election.

One of our Washington despatches states that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, will not proceed to London as ambasasdor. He will return to Mexico, where parties said to be holding influential positions design clevating him to the Presidency of that republic. Our last accounts from Mexico gave a deplorable picture of the condition of affairs. Gen. Comonfort, however, had just formally as sumed the post vacated by Alvarez, and it remains therefore, to be seen whether he will quietly submit to be thenst aside by Almonte and his partizans

Nothing of importance transpired in the New York Senate yesterday. In the Assembly several propositions were presented with the view of facili ating an organization, all of which were rejected. Three votes were taken for Speaker, with the same result as praviously. There seems to be little prospect of a compromise. Rumors were current, however, of negotiations between the hard shells and Know Sothings on the one hand, and the Know Nothings and black republicans on the other Whether this coquetting will lead to a union it is impossible to predict.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund held their first meeting on Wednesday, when Wm. I. Cornwell was removed from the office of Auditor, and Nathaniel S. Benton appointed.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have appointed the 14th inst. for holding an election for United States Senator in place of Mr. Cooper.

The steamship Black Warrior, from New Orieans and Havana, arrived at this port yesterday. Our dates from the latter port are up to the 2-th ult. In another column may be found an abstract of the news from Cuba.

An arrival at New Haven, from Porto Rico Dec. 2 reports that the cholera was raging to an alarming extent on the north side of the island. In one village, containing a population of one thousand inhabitance, five hundred persons had died in the space of forty-two hours. Our Gunyama (Porto Rico.) gorrespondent, writing on December 17. states that up to the 13th of that month four thousand cases of cholera had appeared on the island, of which number two thousand five hundred terminated fatally. Guayama, Ponce and some other town were free from the epidemic, but St. Johns was visited at last date. A severe shock of an earthquase, with the appearance of a very brilliant meteor, sended to increase the popular fear. The sugar crop was in a critical position, although the weather was fine and some canes were in process o. spinding. American produce was in re-

An int tresting report on the effect of the reciprocity tre, ty between the United States and Causda, was man'e by the Hon. J. Phillips Phenix, at a meeting of the! New York Chamber of Commerce. held yesterday. From this document it appears that the trade be, ween the two countries has quadrupled during the last three years, and is only exceeded by two coun 'ries, viz :- England and France. Its value is nearly a tual to the commerce of the latter. The report re ommends Congress to still farther extend the pri teiples of the reciprocity treaty, by admitting other articles of produce free. A report was also made on the usury laws, in which the Chamber adheres to their formerly expressed opinion is favor of their enti. e abolition by the State Legislature.

The Board of Ten Governors met vesterday to resome their efforts to elect a President for the ensuing year, but failed to do so, as the den ocrats and which each adhered to their own candicate, and the result was a tie, rate on every ballot. The demogradie megabers of the Board voted for sime in Oraper, whig, and the whige and Know Nothings cost I City Hall during the coming week.

their ballots for Washington Smith, ale o a whig-There is an understood rule in the Bo and that the presiding officer shall be taken alterns tely from the two parties; and as Isaac Townser d, a democrat, held that position last year, a whis is entitled to the nor this year; but the difficulty at present appears to be a personal and not a polir cal one. The disor-ganization of the Board is a very ridiculous affair, and is evidently a small is sitation of what is trans

piriog at Albany and Was nington.

The Board of Manage is of the New York Bible society held a regular monthly meeting last evening at their room, Ast or place. In the absence of the President, Mr. Hyde was called to the chair. The matters considered by the members were of no general importar ice, consisting principally of the regular routine business. After hearing the reports of a fr w committees an adjournment was moved and at reed upon.

The steam or Plymouth Rock remained ashore at Hart Islam, at last accounts, the steam tug seet to her assist ance having failed to get her off. The high tide a which present at present are much in her favor, and she will probably be got affoat in a day

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to 600 a 70° , bales, at steady prices. Flour was less active and saleable at the previous day's prices, as dealers we re walting the receipt of later foreign news, and asiness was rather restricted. Wheat was unchanged, with fittle doing beyond a cargo of common red Tennessee, at \$1 %. Corn was firmer, and 20,000 bushels old Western mixed were purchased by one party, for export, at 92c. a 94c., frem store and delivered. Fork opened with a better feeling with sales at \$17 for meso, but at the close 100 bhls do. sold at \$16 75. Beef and lard were dull. Cut meats were active, with sales of 900 boxes long middles, rib in, deliverable this month, alongside ship, at Sc. Sugar and coffee were steady but quiet. Freights-Engagements to English ports were light; to Antwerp, 25,000 bushels rye were engaged, in ship's bogs, at 13 c.

#### Official Correspondence on the Danisk Cound

We lay before our readers in this paper the official correspondence between our government and that of Denmark on the Danish Sound tolls. Our readers, especially of the mercantile classes, will peruse this cerrespondence with interest and satisfaction, because, whether brought to a final settlement by this administration or carried over to the cext, the agitation of the subject thus commenced can only end in the extinguishment of this old feudal tribute, so long collected at the gates of the Baltic from the commerce of the world, the United States inclusive, that our worthy friends, the Danes, seriously discuss it as one of their divine rights.

The material points presented in this correspondepee are:-

First. The notification given by Mr. Bedinger, our Minister at Copenhagen, on the 14th April, 1655, that one year from that date the United States will treat the convention regalating the tells exacted from our commerce as a pullity.

Second. Denmark agrees to this, under the consoling idea that the United States will be ready to supply the place of the old treaty with a new one regulating these Sound assessments.

Third. Mr. Marcy politely informs the Danish government that his meaning of the quashing of the existing treaty involves a determination on the part of the United States to cease paying these Sound tolls altogether, on the ground that they cover, out-and out, an unjust and insufferable principle of extortion upon the rights of commerce to a free passage through one of the great highways of trade.

Fourth. A circular, embracing a proposition from the Danish government to all the national interested, including the United States, to meet in general convention at Copenhagen, for the purpose of some definite and general understanding on the subject.

Fifth. The refusal of our government to be a party in that convention, on the ground that it is intended therein to sink the immediate issue in some general arrangement of the "balance of power" in the Old World, with which the New World has nothing to do.

Sixth The United States in lieu of the Sound tolls, will cheerfully pay a liberal per centage for the expenses of such lighthouses, buoys, &c , as have been or may be erected and maintained by Denmark for the benefit of com-

And here the matter stands. It must however, be brought to some solution by the 14th of April next, or then, or shortly thereafter. some American vessel will bring the question to a direct test, in running, or attempting to run the Sound without the payment of a cent of toll. Our only fear is that, as usual, having brought the controversy to the fighting point our administration may back out and leave our commerce, in default of any treaty, subject to such exactions as Denmark may think fit to make, under the connivance of England and France. We beseech our administration to maintain its ground, keeping steadily is view the example of Thomas Jefferson with the Dey of Algiers. The two cases are somewhat different, but the principle in both is substantially the same-an unwarrantable interruption of the free passage of one of the highways of the world's commerce.

WAR ON EVERY SIDE - We are threatened by Messrs. Pierce and Marcy with a war with England and a war with Denmark; and now we are informed that the American ship "Liberty." (mark that-Liberty,) on her voyage from New Orleans, was, when cf Matanzas, fired into by an armed vessel bearing the Spanish flag. Shall our liberty be assailed in this way with impunity? Shall this outrage go unredressed? No! "In for a penny, in for a pound." Let Mr. Pierce send up a message at once to Congress, declaring that in addition to England and Denmark, we must have a war with Spain. Liberty forever!

PREACHING VERSUS PRACTICE.-The Richmond Whig commenting upon the President's Message, says :- " While Mr. Pierce preaches well he acts bad. To the patronage which he has lavished upon the softs and free soilers of the North are we in an eminent degree indebted for the rapid increase of those detestable factions." Just so. How Mr. John Cochrane & Co., of the Custom House, must have laughed in their sleeves on reading the preaching of Mr. Pierce on the nigger question, as contrasted with his practice in the division of the spoils.

TROUBLE IN THE CITY DAPARTMENTS .- There is some excitement among the city politicians relative to the peculiar appointments said to be on the slates of the lately elected heads of the city departments. There have been recent additions to Know Nothing councils that attract considerable attention, and there promises to be an interesting time in and around the

The Pelicy of Napoleon in Europe and the Pelicy of the United States in America. There is a certain measure of consistency in all great and successful enterprises some thing which evinces in their conduct more than mere adventure and experiment. How apparent is the truth of this observation may be seen by a recurrence to the general line of

policy marked out and steadily pursued by the present Emperor of the French in connection with the grand schemes of his "illustrious Louis Napoleon began his career precisely

where the great Napoleon left off. The entrance to Moscow was the fast upward step of the old Napoleon-the first ascending step of the present autocrat of France is to be found in the war with Russia. He began his notable career, then, where his uncle left off. Forty years of peace had changed the face of Europe. After the fall of the Napoleonic dynasty, in 1814, the Congress of Sovereigns met at Vienna and utterly proscribed that dynasty. The partition and absorption of Poland by Russia, and Austria afterwards, in violation of the Vienna treaty, absolved Eng land from obligations to it, and proved to the latter Power, at all events, the insincerity of Austria and Russia as advocates of the European dogmas of the status quo. The present Emperor of the French, on the basis of the developements which were made practical by the position of Russia towards the Ottoman empire, found it an easy task while reviving the actual programme of the great Napoleon, to so change its policy as to bring England into his alliance. He had the sagacity to appreciate the character of Lerd Palmerston, the dandy politician; and by a little adroit flattery, he soon contrived to capture that warlike and conceited politician, and, through him, to make England the packhorse and sumpter mule of the Russian war-to do the drudgery, the carrying and the small work of the great campaigns he was arranging against the hereditary enemy of hie house.

By the powers of his own armies, thus uded by the moral power of England, by the overwhelming force of her navy particularly, which has served rather to protect French commerce than to inflict injuries upon Russia. Louis Napoleon is rapidly securing the old position of France in Europe, and under the modifications of general policy and national combinations, with far better prospect of final success than ever attended the career of the great Napoleon.

If there were no other favorable signs attending the movements of the present Emperor. the fact that the old contest about legitimacy has been totally ignored and the Napoleonic dynasty thoroughly recognized as a legal rule in Europe, would be enough of itself to assure permanency to the present French empire. That contest was the severest which has ever attended governmental disputes about mere rulers. It involved the very life of the monarchical system, which before had settled its tenures by divine right. The introduction of the great Napoleon to the throne of France on an elective basis-on our ideas, in fact, of popular sovereignty-and the reconstruction of the same dynasty in 1852, or before and since, not to be technical, are different stages leading on to success, of the greatest political revolution that the world has ever witnessed.

That the aristocracy of England is at all attached to the theory of the present government, or that which created or underlies the present government of France, is absurd in itelf. But there is already a power in England behind the throne, and it is greater than the throne itself. It is from this latter source that Louis Napoleon gets his English sympathy and support; and he gets the same sympathy in bind from the United States. He is the representative of the popular mind in having over ed divinity of executive tenures and planted kimself upon the broader,

firmer and stronger foundations of the people. Thus allied to this principle in the organization of the empire, to which he firmly adheres as is shown by every speech he has made on the subject; allied to Esgland through it, the position of France in Europe may now be established by simply pursuing a line of policy towards the United States - such a line of policy only as shall preserve consistency, avoid collision between the two governments, and allow this republic the same role in America that Na poleon has determined to play in Europe. This all means, of course, non-intervention is our affairs, a scheme that will remove every question of dispute from the two governments that will result in building up a powerful ally here by kindred interests and policythat will vastly multiply our intercourse, mutually enhance the great commercial and trading profits one with the other, and trengthen and fortify the two nations.

The alliance of England with Frauce is a necessity to the former. She has nowhere else to go. Driven out of the East of Europe, with the power to cripple Russia as a commercial and maritime State-requiring all her available and rapidly sinking military estab. lishment to carry out her gigantic conquests in Asia-her colonies being released from her grasp-her commerce overshadowed by that of the States of this Union-her maritime ascendency already questioned-her government irretrievably in debt-her people gradually but certainly enlarging their political rights-her aristocracy sloking-her martial spirit at a discount-her fame becoming historical, where clse but to France could she go. and why not, getting there, bluster and erow a she does over her fancied security oace maye

England, now, is at the point of releasing her pretensions in Central America. It is her future to do this, and the only question is whether she has yet been able to reduce her pride to meet the obvious necessities of her position in this respect. As with Texas, she may retire with protests-a favorite device of modern diplomacy- a device adopted in the case of the partition of Poland in 1832, and offering now a fine field for the intellect and tastes of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Marcy. It will enable the latter to review the interesting events connected with the Ostend conference and to bring to his mind his marvellons cor quests in Spanish diplomacy. It will enable Gen. Pierce to recur to his inaugural address. a reference which we have a right to believe he has not made since his elevation to executive duties.

Meantime, events are rapidly moving rance to the position of general ascendence in Europe, and the United States to general arcendency on this continent, involving the annexation of Cuba, Mexico and Central Ameri ca, measures whose execution sooner or later there is no human power to prevent.

AMERICAN SCIENCE VINDICATING ITS CLAIMS ABROAD-THE HUGHES' TELEGRAPH IN AUSTRIA. -Mr. Kennedy, of Washington, is now in Vienns, engaged in profecuting claims for a patent for the Hughes' telegraph, and in urg ing its adoption by the Austrian government. Through Col. Jackson, the American Minister, he lately obtained an interview with the Minister of Finance, who manifested the greatest interest in the discovery, admitting that if the representations made of its value were sus tained by experiment, it would be of the utmost importance to the government to obtain the control of it in Austria, and therefore recommended Mr. Kennedy to see Baron Czorning, the Director of Telegraphs, Railroads and Statistics, and through him to confer with the Minister of Commerce, to whose department all such interests pertain.

Count Toggenbrug and the Minister of Commerce directed Mr. Kennedy to present a written statement of the points to which he wished attention to be directed and the conditions upon which this proposition was to be accepted, if acquiesced in by the government. Mr. Kennedy offered to furnish the Austrian authorities with a printing telegraph instrument which should combine all the advantages appertaining to this telegraph, as represented in the NEW YORK HERALD of the 17th ult., with the promise that if the experiments to be made in Vienna justified the account given of its claims, it was to be offered for sale to the government; but if the purchase was not made, in that case the Austrian government should pay the expenses of the trial, as well as of his return to and from Vienna, and also those of his attendant, with the cost of instruments, &c., &c. This proposition having been made, Mr. Kennedy had another interview with the Minister, by whom he was most promptly and in the kindest manner informed that whenever he was pre pared to carry the experiments into execution, every facility should be afforded him for so doing, and that his propositions were accepted without reserve. Besides this, Count Toggenbrug desired him to let the government have timely notice of his return to Vienna. when he should be furnished with authority to vis he Austrian dominions with such travelling companions and effects as he desired to bring, unfettered by police control. Every facility has been assured to Mr. Kennedy for the speedy granting of the patent; and as the Austrian government desires to avail itself -of the invention, and the novelty of its merits entitles it to a patent, one will doubtless be immediately issued. Arrangements have already been made to test this important American discovery in conjunction with the authorities of France and England. Propositions have likewise been invited on behalf of Rossia, by its Minister at Berlin, so that, with the sale which has already been made in America and the prospects open in Europe, a snug competency-may be safely anticipated for its young and enterprising inventor. Mr. Kennedy, we understand, expresses in the most grateful terms his sense of the services rendered him by the American Minister, who has manifested the greatest interest in his success, whilst he bears similar testimony to the conduct of the Austrian authorities, whose intercourse with him has been marked by kindness and decision.

persons in high official positions. Thus, in the telegraph, as in steam navigation, American genius has led the way to all the most important and useful discoveries. However much foreigness may affect to despise our institutions, they must at least own that they are favorable to the development of scientific knowledge.

and whose purposes have been declared with a

promptitude generally looked for in vain from

Is SEBASTOPOL TAKEN? - Some time ago, it used to be common for the newspapers to head their news from Europe with the sarcastic words-"Sebastopol not taken." About the end of last September, this flag was hauled down; and in its etead, the words, "Fall of Sebastopol," flourished at the head of many and many a column. Of late the propriety of this heading has been questioned : many persons contending that as the Russians were still in the possession of the north side of the bay, the Allies could not be said to have taken the place. The question resolved itself into another, namely, what is Schastopol? where does

In England, these questions were discussed elaborately. Many heavy bets depended on the decision, and whatever information could be obtained from books and the reports of army officers was brought to bear. After a patient investigation, the head authority in betting matters-Bell's Life in London-decided that Sebastopol was not taken, and that all bets on its capture must be held in abeyance for the present.

About the same time, singularly enough, the question seems to have been debated at St. Petersburg. It was settled there by an official document from the Russian Admiralty, from which we give extracts elsewhere. document states that it is erroneous to use the expression the southern city of Sebastopol as contradistinguished from the northern: that there is but one city of Schastopol, which is situated on the southern side of the bay, and is in the possession of the Allies. These are the arsenal, the storehouses, the naval establishment, the admiralty, the barracks, the hospitals, the suburbs, the churches, the port, and the whole of the naval and military establishments; whereas on the northern side there are neither suburbs nor storehouses, nor dwellings, nor barracks-nothing, in short, which constitutes a city.

The Russian decision is, therefore, that Sehastonel has fallen; and as it was theirs to lose, they may be supposed to know where and what it is better than foreigners. We find, from the letter of our correspondent at Simpheropol, that this is the impression at the Rusian headquarters in the Crimea, as well as at St. Petersburg. Our correspondent writes that the Emperor " departed southward for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications opposite Scestopol." Evidently he and those with whom he associates did not consider the north side as a part of Sebastopol.

Gentlemen who have wagers that Sebastopol will not be taken, had better therefore pay up. Bell's Life to the contrary notwithstanding.

MARCOLETA VS. FRENCH .- We see that Senor

Marcoleta was received at the White House on New Year's day, as the Minister from Nicarava, while Parker H. French kept aloof. The atter, however, it is said, intends to see the some out at Washington. Another wer, per

BACK AGAIN.- Prince John Van Buren has returned to his ancient headquarters at Albany, and appears to be working diligently to get up another regency, upon a joint stock basis between the hards and softs. The good results of his visit are already illustrated in the harmony (such as it is) of the two factions of the Legislature. What a blessed thing is barmony! What a public benefactor is the

Another Spanish Outrage. FIRING INTO THE AMERICAN SHIP LIBERTY BY

SPANISH CRUISERS.

Cavtain Benjamin Atkins, of the ship Liberty, who ar-

rived at this port on the 1st inst., from New Griesns,

states that or Thursday, Dec. 20, the Pan of Matauras bearing South, and distant from the land four miles, at

eastward, running before the wind under her topsails,

the ship Westmoreland, of Philadelphia, from New Or-leads bound to Liverpool, in company and to windward of

us, having tacked at the same time, thereby bringing the

strange brig astern of her. The brig hoisted the Spanish

colors, hauled up and gave chase to her. Hoisted our ensign at the peak, thereby showing our nationality, kept them flying ten minutes, and hauled them down. The brig, finding the Westmoreland outsailing her, then bore

up before the wind and ran down for us, we keeping our

ourse by the wind. When off our weather quarter, she

hauled to, edging down upon us, (to which we paid no

attention, having previously shown our colors), we forging shead, and working to windward of her. When

in our wake, she swung off broadside to, and fired a gun at us. We then backed our mizzen topsail, and again set

our colors, she keeping after us and falling to leeward for

a half an bour, and forereaching upon us, until she came within hailing distance on our lee quarter. We were

on." This hall being in English, Captain Atkins demand

ed, (pointing to the colors) "Why have you detained my ship, and why do you insult that flag?" to which no res

ponse was given, he putting his helm up, and going off before the wind, hauling his colors down at the same

time. Filled away the mizzen topsail, and kept our

course. The brig was pierced for ten guns, with quarter

galleries; had two quarter b ats, painted white; had a

large complement of men. Topmen were aloft, ready to

cross topgallant yards, and the crew apparently at

News from Cuba.

The U.S. mail steamer Black Warrior, S. B. Miller

ommander, arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans,

via Havana, having left the latter place on the 28th ult.

The Black Warrior has experienced strong northerly

Several important political arrests had been made in

Havana, amongst which are mentioned those of Don Justo Poso, Don Francisco Palemino, Don Francisco Delgado,

Dotor Ruz and the Major Domo of General Concha. All

these gentlemen were shipped off to Spain on the following day without even the mockery of a trial. One ver-

sion of the grounds of this summary proceeding is, that a

passenger on the Crescent City brought a letter to Gene-

ral Conche from a Cuben in New York, informing him

that Senor Goicourria, of the Cuban Junta, was about to

rading the island; that they were to be reinforced on their

arrival by every patriotic Cuban, and that on the landing of the expedition M. Belgado was to relieve his Excel-

ency the Captain General o bis gubernatorial functions.

Another story is, that the parties whose name; are given

above were overheard by a Spanish spy at the funeral

ceremony in honor of General Tacon, indulging in some exceedingly bitter remarks on the dead hero, with equally

Captain General.

The Cuban government is hard up for money. The
Marine Insurance Company has advanted it another loan
of \$200,000; but this will go but a short way to provide

for its necessities.

A duel of a desperate character had taken place be-

in a hopeless state.
Owing to the humane and energetic exertions of Col.

INTERESTING TO MILITARY MEN.-The Fourth Annual

Convention of the Military Association of the State of New York will be held at Buffelo on the Sin Instant.

The annual address will be delivered by Gen. A. H. Pres-

out, member of the Assembly. There ought to be a full

attendance, as these conventions are valuable means for the perfection of the State rolli is.

Personal Intelligence.

Francis Lieber has just closed a connection of twenty cears standing with the college of South Carolina, by re-

figning his Profestorship of Political Sconercy. A distinguished, and, in his way, a famous man. An ole soldier of Waterloo, scarred by French ball or sword; the friend

of Niebuhr; the associate of Byran in the Greek death-struggle; row in his riper years, a deep thinker, thorough master of political economy and all kindred science, and

author of our best compendium of political ethics. Tacy

ARTIVALS.

At the Metropoliten Hessar-Ben, J. S. King, Geneva: Goy, F. M. Dimond, J. H. Bi Acraem, U. S. A., Lalayette Wilson, St. Louis, K. Stenger, California.

Cancago.

At the Metropolitan Hotel—Judge J. B. Ceit St. Louis; Lafayette Wilson, do.; Robert Coch do.; d. P. Surill, do.; Al-Peterson, do. I Fana Cock, Chivaro; J. R. Michel, Richmond B. Strage, California; J. H. Cellett, Texas; H. Rowland Philadelphia; there W. Morris, do.; Ances Robburs, do.; T. P. Shuitner, Kentucky; J. R. Lewis, Boston.

From New Orleans and Havans, in seemship Black V-Alex Newtos, Mrs. A P. Dupean. Thes Commer and Jet Bristove. J. O. Wilson, J. F. Peterski, W. S. McLillin, S. Miss S. Bakenna, J. Hornas, J. Gwen, B. ellavass, F. Por Illielbergen, L. Parley, Wm. Perry.

will miss him at Columbia, one would think.

leave this city with 600 flibusters for the purpose of in-

gales with heavy head seas.

BENJAMIN ATK

DEAD HORSES .- This is the season for dead horses. Complaints are made that their carcasses are permitted to lie in the streets for days together, because Mr. Comptroller Flagg chaffers about and postpones the payment of the expenses of their removal. We trust our new City Inspector will assume the responsibility of having these dead horses carried away, with or without the consent of Mr. Flagg, whose ideas of economy are somewhat

Don't FORGET that the National Democratic Executive Committee meet in Washington on the eighth, to appoint the day for the meeting of the Cincipnati Convention. Let our New York softs look to it. They are in danger.

### THE LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

The steamship Canada is now in her thirteenth day, and may be considered fully due; but up to the present noment there are no signs of her.

> Further from Mexico Вагимови, Jan. 3, 1855.

The New Orleans mails of Wednesday and Thursday of last week are received.

The papers contain the details of the Mexican advice

19th uit. The country was in great disorder. Comenfort had formally taken possession of the Presi-The steamer Penjamin Franklin had arrived at Vera

#### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1856. No. 19-David Bash vs. the administrators of Maborn Cooper. Error to High Court of Mississipp'. Judge Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the ecree of said court, with costs. No. 24-United States vs. Catesby, appleaded with

Roger Jones. Judge Grier delivered the Court's opinion, sfirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the Dis-trict of Columbia. No. 119—Isaac Hartshorn vs. Horace Day. The cause, having been prematurely docketed by defendant, was

No. 119—isaac Hartshorn vs. Horace Day. The cause, having been prematurely docketed by defendant, was ordered to be stricken off the rolls.

No. 32—Robert A. Parker et al. vs. William Overman. Argument was continued by Mr. Lawrence for appellee, and concluded by Mr. Bryan for appellants.

No. 32—Edward C. Richardson et al. vs. Sylvanus Holmes et al. Argument commenced by Bibb, for appellants. Fendall and Tracy for appellees.

Washington, Jan. 3, 1858.
No. 27.—Louis Curtis et al. vs. Therese Pettibain and wife, Victor Este et al. Error to Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Louisiana. Judge Campbell delivered the decision of the Court, dismissing the case with cost— the transcript not being in conformity with the eleventh and thirty-first rules of the Court, and the judgment of the Circuit Court not of a nature to be re-examined by this Ccurt.

No. 2.—Henry R. W. Hills, executor, vs. James I...
Meek et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the South-

Rattering reflections on his successors. One, it is reported even went the length of saying that he wished the threat, ened expedition from the States would take place at once, so as to relieve them from such a set of secundrels. These persons will be put on their trials in Spain.

The passengers of the ill fated Crescent City arrived at Havana in the British big Alma, on the evaning of the 20th ult. Their wants were immediately provided for by the energetic agent of the company, Y. Johnson, Faq., who took care that they had every comfort which their distressed condition required. Attacks had been made on the conduct of Captain Gray, in some of the Havana papers, but the passengers had fully vindicated him against these aspections. The facts that no life was lost, that nobody was even hurt, and that not a single article of baggage was missing, speak mere loudly in his favor than all the written tes imany that can be addeced in support of his well known energy of character and scaman like qualities.

General Concha had remodelled the governmental division of the whole of Cuba. The new organization does not seem to give satisfaction, its object being, it is said, merely to place additional patronage in the hands of the Captain General.

The Cuban government is hard up for money. The Marine Insurance Company has advanted it mother loan No. 2.—Henry R. W. Hills, executor, vs. James J., Meek et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern district of Mississippi. Judge Catron affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 21.—Wm. T. Miner et al. vs. Charles Crommelin.—Error of the Supremo Court of Alabama. Judge Catron reversed the decree of the Supreme Court, with costs.

No. 33.—Edward C. Richards et al., appellants, vs. Sylvanus Holmes et al. Argument concluded by Mr. Bibb for appellants.

for appellants.

No. 34.—Wm. Jones et al., plaintiffs, vs. Wm. S. Johnston. Argument commenced. Mr. S. Camerou for plainiffs. Adjourned.

## Message of Governor Gardner, of Hassa-

for its necessities.

A duel of a desperate character had taken place between Senors Villegas and Paredes, members of the Board of Directors of the Cienfoegos Railway Company. The quarrel arose out of some stringent observations made by the former, which Paredes—the can fitting—took to him-relf. Paredes was known to be skilled in the use of both the pistol and sword, which neither of which weapons was Villegas acquainted. The latter accordingly proposed hat they should fight with pistols, only one of which bould be loaded, and that they should draw lots for the choice of this. Paredes refused to accede to the priposition, observing that the went out to hit his man, and did not choose to leave the matter to chance. Paredes, it should be added, is of large and powerful frame, and has been nicknamed "Attila," from his ferocious propensities. Villegas, although possessing plenty of nerve and pluck, has not a time of the strength of his opponent. The meeting took place on the Sabbath in a paddeck adjoining the country seat of a friend at the Cerro. The weetapen used was the broadsword. The immense strength of Pareces enabled him at the first cut to break down the guard of Villegas, and to cleave his scull nearly in twain. At the last accounts he was still living, but in a hopeless state.

Owing to the humane and energetic exertions of Cal-Chusetts.

Bosron, Jan. 3, 1855.

Governor Gardner's message was delivered to the Legislature to-day. He resommends twenty-one years' residence of foreign born citizens, and ability to read and write before they are allowed to vote; deprecates the pas-sage of the Personal Liberty act by the last Legislature, and arges its speedy repeals argests a reduction of the number of members of the popular branch of the Legislature, and denounces lobbying legislation. The message is strongly native American in its tone.

## Maryland Legislature

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1856. pleted to-day. The House elected Mr. Traverse, American, of this city, Speaker, and Mr. Garther, President of the last Senate, was called to the chair of the Senate.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrzsburg, Jan. 3, 1856.
The Senate has concurred in the House resolution fixing the 14th day of January for the election of a United States Senator in the place of Mr. Cooper.

## Fize at Buffalo.

in a hopeless state.

Owing to the humane and energetic exertions of Col. Robertson, our acting Consul at lisvana, the American sallors Chauncey and Wina are respited from the prostitio (chain gang), and are to be set to work as laborere in the arsenal, with a small daily remuneration.

One of our correspondents, writing under date of the 25th, states that on the previous day a report prevailed in Havana that an American vessel, filled with emigrants for Nicaragua, had put into St. Jago de Cuba, short of water, and that the vessel and emigrants had been captured as fillusters. Another version of the rumor assigned Clenfuegos as the port into which the vessel had been take—a prize to a Spanish man of-war. It was also reported that there were two other American vessels of a similar character expected, for which the Spanish cutiers were on the look out. A Spanish official had been heard to say that some of these American fillusters would be shot.

At Puerto Principe, on the 18th ult., a young planter. Fon Gargar Agramonte, had been rum over by the rail read cars and instantly killed.

Several cargoes of slaves had been landed at the Vuelta de Abejo. It is said that the sleader received a bribe of 100 and another of 100 doubloons to connive at the affair.

The Diracine la Marrian informs its readers that the BUFFALO, Jan. 3, 1856. The store No. 174 Main street, in this city, occupied by Mr. Whitehead, uphoisterer, and Mr. Birge, dealer in poperhangings, was destroyed by fire this morning. The oss of the for mer is about \$3,000, and of the latter \$7 000 Several cargoes of slaves had been landed at the Vuelta. de Abejo. It is said that the sleadle received a tribe of 100 and another of 100 doublooms to countre at the affair. The Phavio de la Marisae informs its readers that the whole British squadron, including the reinforcements lately acded to it, is shortly expected at Havana. Mad'lle Rachel had arrived in Havana by the steamer Isabel, but Mr. Felix thinks the company will have to bebreken up, as the physicians do not tunk it prudent for her to perform for at least three or four months. both mostly covered by insurance. The building was owned by J. W. Green, of New York. The occupants of the adjoining buildings sustained slight losses from water. &c.

#### The New Mall Route Between Calro, Ill., and New Orleans.

Carno, Ill., Jan 2, 1856. The contract for carrying a daily mail between this city and New Orleans went into effect yesterday, and the first steamer in the service, the Niagara, left here last night. The instructions of the Postmaster General on the subject require the employment of first class boats, the time allowed from Cairo to New Orleans being five cays, and from New Orleans to Cairo six days. The

# beats are to leave here daily at 5 P. M.

Stabbing in New Orleans. BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1856. Four men were stabbed in New Orleans on Christians day. Two of them bave died, and the two others were not expected to live.

South. COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 3, 1856. It has rained almost continually in this locality during the past two weeks. The rivers are very full, and grea apprehensions are entertained of a destructive freshell has rained in torrents for the last twenty-four hours and still continues.

Heavy Rains and Fears of Freshets in the

At the St. Nibolas Hotel - Junes S. Graham, San Francis Hyatt Warfield, Meliourner, C. Vilbard, Albanyt E. W. Pele Wie, A. F. Frenis, New London; J. W. Drury, H. A. Mer Chicago. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1853.

Stocks dull. We quote Pennsylvania fives, 82½; Rading Railread, 46½; Loog Ieland Railread, 13½; Morris Canal, 13; Pennsylvania Railread, 43½.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET. At our cattle market 700 beeves were offered, of which to were drives, and the balance sold at \$0 a \$9 75 net. Hega were in lerge supply and dull. Sales at \$7 25 a \$7 50 per 100 lbs.

## Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met on Wednesday, but did nothing of i upor tances. The following will be found interesting:-PINANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1855.
Balance in Early January 1, 1855.
Aggregate receipts to Dec. 28. " \$359,875 16
Received ince to and inclusive of

31st, for Commissioners of alien passengers, &c., &c......... 8,591 08—368,466 24 Disbursements to Dec. 26, 1865, 480,947 13 \$429,658 70 Sundry expenses of Dec. 12, 19 and 26, paid on Dec. 26, 1865... \$11,742 64—492,689 77

Overdraft Dec. 31, 1855......\$63,031 07 DETURN OF INMATES, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 2, 1856. o. nmates in institution Wards Island... 1,943 No. of allen passengers arrived to Dec. 26, 1855. . . No of allen passengers arrived since, to, and 31st inclusive. 3,743 134,997

J ecrease ..... 182,990

Diaries for 1856 .- 30 Varieties of Sizes and

not given—98.

For Halifax—Mesers Charles R Ray, Beston: John Bulley, and J Harton, New York, William Curry, Wasconsin, Sir Kuthertord and daughter, Mesers D Melbonaid, C D Burner and R W Starr, Halifax; Capt Rudolf, Cuche; Mesers Mo Donaid, Montreal; E J Robinson and A Miller, Nova Scotia—13 —Total 111.

styler—for the pecket, office and derk use. Also source of diaries, for ladies, reticules and boilday gifts issue of duries, &c., &c., at retail, or by the dozen to dealers. Allow prices,

RICH & LOUTREL, SIGNODERS, 61 William IL.